THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE AT LAST

Eighly Important Geographical and Geological Discoveries,

Thrilling Account of a Meeting of English Offi-

eers from the East and West on the Ice. &c., &c., &c.

From the London Times, Oct. 8.]

Important news was yesterday received at the Admiralty with reference to the Aratic expedition. Commander Inglefield, of Her Majesty's ship Phoenix, has arrived in town, and amonaced to their lordships the gratifying fact of the safety of Her Majesty's ship Investigator, Captain M'Clure, about which great anxiety began to be felt. Commander Inglefield also brings t dings of the discovery of the long sought for northwest passage. He is the bearer of despatables from Sir Edward Balcher, Captain M'Clure, and Captain Kellett. No trace has been discovered of Sir John 'ranklin's expedition, and Captain Inglefield announces the loss of the Streadalbane, the connort ship of the Phoenix; and the death, by drowning, of a galiant officer of the French Imperial Navy, Lieutenant Bellot. The desoatches thus received are filled with long and highly interesting details connected with the expedition; but some idea of the news contained in them may be gathered from the following extracts made from Capt. Inglefield's official report:

IMM Majery's Stram Stoop Phonix, }

Off Thurso, Oct. 4, 1833.

Sm:—I have the honor to rejort to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiraby, my arrival from the Arctic regions, bringing with me the important intelligence of the safety of the Investigator, and the discovery of the morthwest passage, though, undestudy, wethout finding the stightest trues of the missing expedition, either by this route or on the field of search occupied by the squadron under Sir Edward Belcher's command.

I am the bearer of despatches from that officer and Capt. Kellett, and Lieut. Cresswell, of the Investigator, whom I appointed from the North Star as supernumerary to this ship, is charged with the letters and journals of Commander McClure.

As his journal is of considerable length, I will endeavor to acquaint you with the substance of it, that their lordships with the result of the expedition I have the honor to command: and, though I have carried out their lor

structions to the letter, and, i trust, to their entire satisfaction, it has not been without great difficulty, considerable peril to the safety of this vessel, an it he total loss of the freedalbane transport; without the loss of a single life.

This unfortunate event, which occurred on the morning of the 21st of August, off Beechey Island, no human power oould have averted and my own vessel, which at that time had the transport actually in tow, barely e ccaped a similar fate, receiving a severe nip, which raised the stern everal feet, and areaed the quarter deck, destroying the rudder and screw; one of the beams for ward was aprung, and the port bow partially store, breaking one of the frieders, and foreing in the planking. This latter damage, there is some deubt, may have been sustained in a heavy gale on the morning of the 18th of August, when the ship was severely nipped off Cape Riley. The ice master is of opinion it was received in Mellville Bay, while forcing a passage under full steam through some heavy ice; however this may be, I have little doubt but that for the so and nature of the stowage of our hold, and the strengthenings fitted in England, we must have shared the same fate as the unfortunate Breadalbane.

Commander Inglefield then proceeds to give a narrative of the principal events connected with the expedition of the Phenuix, from the time of their arrival at Disco. In this statement he makes the following mention of the death of M. Bellot, a brave and enterprising Frenchman, who seems to have been attracted to these explorations in the Arctic regions from the very dangers by which they are surrounded. Captain Inglefield, writing on the 26th of August, a moment of extreme peril to himself, says:—While thus employed, I received by an official letter from Captain Pullen, a copy of which I enclose, marked I, I, a report of the melanchly intelligence of the death of M. Bellot, with who men, was driven off from the shore on a fice; and shortly after, while reconnoisering from the top of a hummon's

having severely nipped this vessel, passed astern to the Breadabane, which ship either received the pressure less favorably, or was less equal to the emergency, for it passed through her starboard bow, and in less tinn ifteen minutes ahe sank in thirty fathoms of water, giving the people barely time to save themselves, and leaving the wreck of a boat only to mark the spot where the ice had closed over her. Anticipating such a catastrophe, I got over the stern of the Pheenix as soon as the transport was struck, and was beside her when she filled, and can unkesitatingly state that no human power could have saved her. Fortunately nearly the whole of the government stores had been landed.

Naving taken on board the shipwrecked crew, every precard on was used with regard to the safety of fier Majesty's stem, wessel; but it was not till the morning of the 22d of August that 'we succeeded in getting her to a safe position in Erebus and Ferror Bay, where the ship was again secured to the land fine.

Another example of the same kind occurs further on, and is as follows:

We arrived at Lieuty Disco on the 5th of September, and immediately commenced coaling. The barometer threatening a se utherly gale, induced me to pass through the Waigat to excape it, and in the darkness of night, running under full sail and steam, we were nearly going stem on to an iceberg 100 feet in height, to avoid which we rounded to, within half pistol rot of a rock a wash at the entrance of the Moligate and which, though not laid down in the charts, we supposed the ship was well clear of. A strong set through the cnannel to the northward must have caused the deception.

The following extract from the despatch may in-

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of. A strong set through the channel to the northward must have caused the desention.

The following extract from the despatch may interest geologists:—

At laevely I obtained information of a coal mine about thems; for mules from the harlow on the suthern showe of the wland, and I on told that the coal to be obtained here is in such quantities that a ship wight toke 1,000 tons. For ourning is stoves it is preferred by the lianes to English coal. I obtained a sufficient quantity of an inferir nort to make trial in our boilers. A copy of the chief engineer's report I enclose marked 'L'," and I have retained on board four casks of this feel for their lordships' disposal.

The latter part of Captain Inglefield's despatch is shiefly occupied by a summary of the news from the searching squadrons, and especially of the discoveries made by Captain M'Clure in the Investigator. He mys:—

And now, sir, I beg to narrate, in a summary manner, the intelligence gleaned from the searching squadrons; and, direk, with refrence to Sir Edward Belcher. I have little else to say but that he wintered in a spot he had named Northumberland Sound, in latitude 76.52 N., and longitude 97 W., near the position now marked in the charts of Wellington Channel as Cape Sir John Franklin. From Captain Pullen I learned that not the slightest traces of the missing expedition had been met with, either by this or the westers branch of the searching squadron, and that it was evidently the intention of Sir Etward Belcher to return to Beechey Island as soon as possible. For the reat, Sir Biward's despatches will convey all further details.

Captain Kellett wintered at Dealy Island, Melville Lidand, he had a narrow secape of losing his ship on the night of his departure from Beechey Island; she graunded of Cape Colboura, and was only got off after the ice had set down upon her, casting her over on her broadside, and with the less of sixty feet of her false keel.

It was a party frem his vessel that discovered the despatch of Gaptain McClure at Winter f

they were ultimately frozen up in lat. 72 40 N., long. 11736 W.

The travelling parties in the spring found no traces of the missing expedition, but discovered and hald down much of the adjacent coasts.

On the 14th of July, 1851, the ice broke up, and free ag the ship, an endeavor was made to push to the berthward towards Melville Island, but an impenetrable pack in lat. 75 35 N., long. 115 W., precluded their completing what their autumn travelling parties had proved to be the ascribwest passage. An attempt was now made to round the southern shore of Baring Island, and proceed up the west side, and with great parti to the vessel they smooeded in reaching as far as lat. 74 6, and long. 117 18, where they were frozen in on the 24th of September, 1851, and have never since been able to move

the ship. Their result was formulated a Things that the state of the s

ice, she night proceed thither and in some secure bay freeze in, and, when the Strates were limitly frozen over about the middle of October, a small travelling party could be despatched with the intelligence; the whole would be despatched with the intelligence; the whole would be despatched with the intelligence; the whole would be descuraged by a little cold.

Whatever may be the final termination of this long, tedious, but, I hope, not unimportant voyage, I beg, sir, that you will assure their Lordships that in every stage I have been guided entirely by what I have considered to be my duty in presecuting to the utmost the object for which the expedition was fitted out, and although we have not succeeded in obtaining any information which could throw the slightest clue upon the fate of our missing countrymen, I hope that the services performed in the tracing a very great extant of coast line, the discovery of much new land—a portion inhabited by a simple and primitive people not hitherto known—and, above all, the accurate knowledge of that passage between the Atlantic and Facilic oceans, which for so many hundred years has baffled maritime Europe—its very existence being almost or nsidered sceptical—will be considered events sufficiently interesting and important to elicit from their Lordships a favorable consideration of our services.

Thave the honor to be, sir your most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT McCLURE, Commander.

I have the honor to be, sir your most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT MCLURE, Commander.

The following is an abstract of the proceedings of her Britannic Majesty's discovery ship Investigator since parting company with the Herald upon the 31st of July, 1850, off Cape Lisbourne:—

At 5:20 A. M., Magust 2, in 14. 72 1 N., long 166 12 W., made the ice, which did not appear heavy, but upon entering it a short distance was undeceived, and ran out.

Aug. 5.—In running along the pack edge, endeavoring to find an opening, exchanged numbers with the Plaver, and at 11 A. M., made a low shingle heach to the eastward of Wainwright's Ielet, and at midnight rounded Point Barrow in seventy-three fathors, but, from the foggy state of the weather, did not see it.

Aug. 8.—1:45 A. M., being off Point Drew, sent Mr. Court, second master, and Mr. Miertsching, interpreter, to deposit a notice of having passed, who met some Eaguinaux that had arrived three days previous. These trade with the Russians, and were very friendly; there fore sent a letter with the chance of its reaching the Admiralty. We also heard from them that last year three boats had passed to the eastward with white men and Indians, which was most probably Lieutenant Pullen. In the evening erected a cairn, and buried another notice at Point Pitt.

Aug. 9.—Passed the Colville about 40 miles from the

oint Pitt.

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Aug. 11.—Heposted a notice upon Jones's Island, which was thickly strewed with driftwood. In the fore moon two baldars, con aiming twenty-four natives, came alongside. The chief possessed a gun, with "Barnet, 1840." on the lock, obtained from the Rossians. Bartered tobacco for salmen and ducks. In the afternon commonicated with another party, who were exceedingly intelligent and clean. Sent despatches for the Admiralty via Colville, and, from what the interpreter states, believe that they will arrive.

Aug. 12.—Several baidars came alongside. Received fish and ducks for presents of beads and tobacco. These are adroit pillerers.

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Aug. 14.—Ran upon a shoal eight miles north of Yarborough inlet, having, during the last two days narrowly escaped several of these dangerous banks, which are very little above the water, and hidden from view by the ice. Hove off with the stream anchor, out unfortunately upset a whaleboat and lost eleven casks of beef, having to carry sall to prevent being set again on shore.

Aug. 16.—Found it impossible to get two miles in any direction, the ice having closed from the northward, resting upon the sheals in that direction, and to the southward; the los banks which we grounded upon yesterday. Anchored to await same favorable change.

Aug. 16.—Lee to the northward of the shouls, slightly cased, leaving about 150 yards of open water. Weighed and warped through two cabley length of ice to get into it, which occupied six hours of hard labor, so heavy was the pack.

Aug. 17.—At noon the weather, which had been forgy, cleared with a breeze from N. E.; made sail through heavy salling lee, occasionally striking violently; navigation along this const very dangerous, the sandbanks being low and numerous. Lat. 70.50, N. leng. 148.4, W.

Aug. 21.—made the Pelly Islands off the Mackenzie; since the 17th have encountered very heavy lee; ran ninety miles into a bight, which brought us to the solid pack; fortunately, we were enabled to run out of it before it closed.

since the 17th have encountered very nearly non-ninety miles into a bight, which brought us to the solid pack; fortunately, we were emabled to run out of it before it closed.

Aug 24.—Observing some huts a little to the westward of Point Warren, sent despatches for the atmiral y, with the hopes of their being forwarded by the Hudson Bay Company, this tribe, however, have no taffle with them, but barter with others farther west that trade with the Colville giving as their reason that the Hudson. Bay Company had given the Indians water which had killed many of them, and they did not wish to have any; they appear savage and warlike, and are at enmity with their neighbors. Brought the despatches back.

Aug. 20.—Observing a post created on the beach near Point Maitland, in Liverpool Bay, sent to examine it, and deposit a notice of our passing. Found it was an Equimous mark, and that they had apparently recently quitted it, there being several caclus containing birds and fish. In the afternoon, while approaching Cape Bathurst observed Equimaux on the shore. Upon communicating

this coast SSW. to NW.

A ship stands no chance of getting to the westward by entering the Polar Sea, the water along shore being very narrow and wind contrary, and the pack impenetable; but through Prince of Wales Strait, and by keeping along the American coast, I conceive it practicable. Drift wood is in great abundance upon the east coast of the Prince of Wales Strait, and on the American shore, also, much cause.

is in great abundance upon the east coast of the Prince of Wales Strait, and on the American shore, also, much game.

In this vicinity the hills abound in reindeer and hares, which remain the entire winter; we have been very forturate in procuring upwards of 4,000 pounds.

The health of the cress has been, and still continues, excellent, without any diminution of numbers, nor have we felt the rlightest trace of survey.

It is my intention, if possible, to return to England this season, touching at Mellvile Island and Port Leopold, but, should we not again be heard of, in all probability we shall have been carried into the polar pack, or to the westward of Mellville Island, in either of which cases any attempt to send succor would only be to increase the evil, as any ship that enters the polar pack must be inevitably crushed; therefore, a depot of provisions, or a ship at Winter Harbor, is the best and only certainty for the safety of the surviving crews.

No trace whatever has been met with, or any information obtained from the natives, which could by any possibility lead to the supposition that Sir John Franklin's expedition, or any of his crews, have were reached the shores we have whited or searched, nor have we been more fortunate with respect to the Enterprise, not having seen her since parting company at the Straits of Magellan on the 26th of April, 1850.

This notice was deposited by a travelling party in April, 1850, consisting of captain M'Chire, Mr. Court, second master, John Lader, captain of the forecastle; Sergeant Woon, Royal Marines; George Gibbs, A. B.; George Bounsall, A. B.; John Davis, A. B.; and Peter Thompson, captain of the foretop.

sall, A. B.; John Davis, A. B.; and reter in only tain of the foretop.
Whoever finds this, it is requested it may be forwarded to the Secretary of the Admiralty.
Dated on board Her Britannic Majesty's discovery skip Investigator, frozen in, in the Bay of Mercy, lat. 74 6 N., long. 117 54 W., April 12, 1852.
ROEERT MCLURE, Commander.

Unless there is a vessel now at Meiville Island, it is not my intention to revisit it, but make the best of my way down the straits.

R. M'CLURE.

*Lieutent Haswell, lat. 70 38 long, 115; Lieutenant Cross well, lat. 74 16, long, 117 40 W.; Mr. Wynniatt, lat 72 6 N. long, 107 42 D. R.

Meeting of Commander M-Clure from the East and Lieutenant Pim from the West. The first meeting of Lieutenant Bedford Pin with the party from the Investigator is thus described in a private letter from Captain Kellett, C. B., dated ber Majesty's ship Resolute, Mellville Island, April 19th, 1853;—

a private letter from Captain Kellett, C. B., dated ber Majesty's ship Resolute, Mellville Island, April 19th, 1853;—

This is really a red letter day in our voyage, and shall be kept as a holiday by our heirs and successors for ever. At nine o'clock this day our look out man made the signal for a party coming in from the westward; all went to neet them and assist them in. A second party was then seen. Br. Donville was the first person I met. I cannot describe my feelings when he told me that Captain McCure was among the next party. I was not long in reaching him, and giving him many hearty shakes—xo purer were ever given by two men it this world. McCure looks well, but is very hungry. His description of Pim's making the Harbor of Mercy would have been a fine subject for the pen of Captain Marryatt, were he alive.

M'Cure and his first lieutenant were walking on the five. Seeing a person coming very fast to xards them, they supposed he was chased by a bear, or had seen a bear. Walked towards him; en getting onwards a hundred yards, they could see from his proportions that he was not one of them. Fim began to screech and throw up his bands (his face was as black as my last); this brought the captain and lieutenant to a stand, as they could not hear sificiently to make out his language.

At length Pim reached the party quite beside homeoff, and atmemeral out, on M Clurre asking him. Who are you, and where do you come from "Lieutenant Pim. Headd, Captain Kellet." This was the more inexplicable to McClure, as I mas the last person he shock hands with in Behring's Straits. He at length found that this pointary stranger was a true Englishmen—an ampt of lield. He says—"He won was seen from the ship, they had only one hatchery open, and the cree were fairly jemmed there in their endeaven to get up. The sick samped out of their hammocks, and the cree forget their depondency, in fact, all seas changed on beard the houseligator.

Another had thirty men and three officers fully prepared to leave for the depondency in fact,

their state. The greater part of them are affected with scurvy, but are rapidly improving.

News from the Arctic Whaling Pleet.

BAD WHALIMS REASON—PROBABLE PATE OF SIR

The whaling bark Harriet Thompson, Captain Fortham, arrived at San Francisco September 28, from the Arctic Ocean. Captain F, states that the catch in those regions for the present season has been remarkably meagre. His vessel laft San Francisco on the 15th of April last, and, standing away from the California coast. Captain F. stanged his course for the Fox or Alceutian Islanca, in latter than the county of the California coast. Captain F. stanged his course for the Fox or Alceutian Islanca, in latter than the county of the Captain of Somitsch leads, the followed the Kamschatkan coast along to Cape Aponpinekot, the Eastern premontory of the Russian Astatic possessions, and from accurate observations ascertained that in the charts of the day this Cape is laid down nearly two degrees north of its actual position. Here he found the great region of ice extending across the Kamschatkan Ser from Cape S. Thaddeus to Cape Romanzoff, on the American continent, and so thick that harrier.

While waiting here for the ice to break up, the great American whiling fleet far gradually collected at Cape St. Thaddeus. On the 20th of June a heavy gale aprung up, the vast field of ice became agitated, and in less than twenty four hours the whole was broken and separated into two are pieces, and on the 24th, a feet of above one hundred whalemen started for Behring Straits.

The whalling season in these innospitable regions is included setwen the months of June and September, after which the weather becomes so incident that no boats on alive amid the storms and other dangers that beest halve and the season of Okhokk and in Behring's Straits, but in the sea of Okhokk and in Behring's Straits, but in the sea of Okhokk and in Behring's Straits, but in the sea of Okhokk and in Behring's Straits, but in the sea of Okhok and in Behring's Straits about one hundred have not averaged one hundred barrels each. There has been a remarkable searcity of whales during the

VISIT OF OUR REPORTER-FULL ACCOUNT OF THE

INTERVIEW.

Two or three days ago one of our corps, led by curlosity, from reading Judge Edmonds' book on "Spiritualism," visited him at his house in Lexington avenue, for ism," visited him at his house in Lexington arenue, for the purpose of obtaining some light on the miracles de-scribed in that extraordinary publication, and, if pos-sible, to witness some of the operations of the spirits, in order to form a correct judgment on a subject which, since the period of the "Rochester knockings," has engaged the public mind more or less, just in proportion as other questions of an absorbing nature permitted. Contrary to the generally received doctrine of Shakspeare concerning "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traspirits, of Lord Bacon, Swedenborg, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and the sands of others, returning to earth and holding lengthenel conversations with mor tal men; some of these communications being made to Judge Edmonds, some to Governor Talmadge of Wisconsin, volume what purported to be fac similes of the handwriting of the spirits of Swedenborg, Bacon, Isaac T. Hopper, also of 'an upknown spirit" and of an "undeveloped spirit," all of whom had made written revelations from the other world. He had read not only of "rappings" without any physical cause to produce them, but of tables, chairs, and other material objects, being lifted up, suspended in air, and waved about in all directions, and in the most singular manner, without any visible agency whatever—finally, of events occurring in the most dis-tant places being described accurately, and the most secret thoughts of the heart being laid as bare as if they were committed to paper. Impelled by a desire to test the truth of these alleged mysteries, which surpass in marvel the miracles of Christianity itself, our reporter paid a visit to the distinguished author of the work, and gives the following as his account of the interview:-

the truth of these alleged mysteries, which surpass in marvel the miracles of Christianity itself, our reporter paid a visit to the distinguished author of the work, and gives the following as his account of the interview:—
On the afternoon of Saturcay, the 22d inst., stepping into one of the Fourth avenue cars, I proceeded as far as Twenty-sixth street, when I got down and turned off eastward, to the house of Judge Edmonds, No. 30 Lexington avenue, which is not more than a minute's walk from the railroad. I rang the bell, and being answered by a servant girl, tisquired for the Judge I was shown into the parlor and asked to send up my mane, which I fold. While waiting in this neatly furnish in its appearance to indicate that it was 'a gate of heaven,' through which those as ful and mysterious communications from the spirit-world were made to Judge Edmonds and the rest of "the circle," that I had heard mit regularly twice a week at his house. While thus musing the servant returned, and asking me to walk up stairs, contacted me into the presence of the Judge. It was In his library. It was the first time I had ever met him. He was sitting on a sofa, wearing a dressing gown, and with the remains of a meal of codes, eggs, and bread and but the before him, on a small table, which the girl immediately removed. He asked me in a polite and friendly manner to take a seat beside him on the sofa—an invitation which I at once accepted. I was face to face wit a man about fitty years of age, of geatlemanty mien, tall and erect in figure, and though of spare habit, yet of hale and healthy appearance—its dark hair was slightly silvered with grey, and his oblong, sallow commended and strength of the processing of a circle was a commendately remained and healthy appearance is dark hair was algibity silvered organs are large, and the emperature and the highest order of intellect, in the reflective faculties, is by no means an insignificant or mean on. The perceptive organs are large, and the temperature which might be expected in

el orter, loguitur-Ever since I read cour letter, pob lished in the Hazard in August last, on apprit have taken a deep interest in the subject. I at were not an imposter, and the only question with whether you were deceived poursell, which it is to believe in the case of a gentlegate of your e

and ability, and particularly a judge, whose office it is to scrutinise the character of human testimeny. On read-ing your book I feet still more embarrassed, and am wholly at a loss to account for the phenomena which it describes. Before you declared yourself a c never to spiritualism, I regarded the matter as unworthy of serious attention; but your public adhesion to the new creed entirely alters the case.

Judge-What then?

Reporter—I have come to get some further light upon the subject and would like very much to vitness some of the rapplings and other phenomena.

A such that the such that the such that the species of the rapplings and the phenomena and go when they came to the worn, and gave twe distinct raps on the floor with his knuckles, and, unless the reporter's imagination greatly deserted him, he heard from the room undernesth.) It is the presence of as intelligence that can reveal your secret thoughts, or communicate what is going on in the farthest parts of the secret that the secret has been deserted in the secret has be

A. We have private circles which are only for the in-rtiated, and those somewhat developed. There is a pri-vate circle at my house twice in the week—Sundays and Thursdays; but there are public circles where money is charged. There is a Mrs. Cohen, of White street, and a Mrs. Brown, of West Twenty-sixth street, at whose resi-cences rappings and spiritual communications can be witnessed.

dences rappings and spiritual communications can be witnessed.

Q. And is money charged?

A. Yes; I had to begin there, and plodding through much that was perplexing, worked my own way upwards. It requires a vast amount of patience and perseverance. I know another lady—a Mrs. Seymour of Sixth avenue—whe is so exquisite a medium that she can describe most accurately the character of any person whose handwriting is enclosed in an envelope, or as many envelopes as you please, with a breaking the seal. In every instance she invariably streeteds in this.

Here the interesting girl before referred to again entered the room and handed the Judge a newspaper in s wrap-per, and retired. On being opened it was found to be the Spiritual Telegraph, the organ of the spiritualists, issued by the same parties who published Judge Edmonds' book.

Q. All this is very wonderful, Judge, and I want to

O. All this is very wonderful, Judge, and I want to see it.

A. There are things more wonderful yet to be told. What would you think of a chair running up stairs? A gentleman a few days ago told me that a chair followed him through every part of the room in which he was, and he then went up stairs to see if it would follow him, and it did, step by step.

Q. But can you rely on his telling you the truth?

A. (rather indignantly)—What the deuce motive could he have in decsiving me? I have myself seen a chair shooting across the room like a rocket, in the presence of a large company [Here the Judge took a chair, and putting it on its back on the floor, described the motion.] It would fly to the farthest end of the room, and then come back towards me, with the speed of a locomotive, and would inevitably have cut off my legs did it not saddanly stop within an inch of me. Thea, when I put my foot upon it to hold it dows, it darted away from me as if impelled by some irresistible power. [Here the Judge put his foot on the chair and showed how it sild from him, as if by magic.] Then, again, a short time ago, at one of our circles, in which se were in the habit of sitting in the dark, a box of lucifer matches was laid on the table to save the trouble of lighting the candles when the mesting was over. One of the ladies felt on the table for the matches, but could not find them. Upon calling on the spirits for a light, an unseen hand rapidly rubbed a match against the wall over the manclepiece, when it ignited and lighted the cardle. The whole circle then saw the box of matches suck against the cleing, with two or three of them dropping down. The medium then called down the whele box when it immediately came upon the table, where it was originally placed.

Reporter—Do the spiritualists believe in the Bible?

Reporter—Do the spiritualists believe in the Bible?

Jurge—Most certainly they do—both in the Oll and New Testament. In both we read of the very communications from the spirit world, now so much derived. The spirits spoke "in unknown tongues" in the days of the Apostles, as they do now. In the Catholic Charch, during the dark ages, miracles were continued, and they are now revived. The present developments and but modifications of what has taken place among the Wesley ans, the Quakers, and the Shakers. An ignorant man, a bricklaser, at one of the circles, used the two Greek words. Graths wandom, ("Know thyself;") and his wife used the word "microcosm," which she certainly had never heard before. At snother circle one of the mediums used the word "fole;" whereupon I began to think what language that could be. I knew it was not Greek, Latin, French, or Italian. I asked, was it a word of an African tougue, or of some of the tribes of Asia? The medium soid — "No, it is none of these." What then?" I asked. She repided it was the language of the Marsians. "Who are the Marsians." If interrogated. "Why, of course," said she, "the inhavitants of the planet Mars. "The word meant an assemblage of worlds. The mediums frequently speak in Italian, French, Spanish, and other foreign tongues, without knowing a word of the elanguages."

Q. Io any of the clergy believe in it?

A. Yes, many of them; but they are afraid to speak out, on account of their congregations. They are beginning, however, to preach it from their pulpits. I had a better a day or two ago from a clergy man who delivared a sermon to his congregation on the subject. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, hearing of my views on spicitualism, was dealrons of seeing me. We met at the house of a mutual friend in Brooklyn, and the iseault was that Ms. Beecher preached a course of four sermens on a, iritualism, coverity, and as his congregation of the saids. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, hearing of my views on spicitualism, was dealrons of seeing me. We met at the house of a mutual fri Reporter -- Do the spiritualists believe in the Bible?

required, and is about to be established. Man is a being of progress, and religion must beep pace with that pearers. In order to influence him beneficially.

The world than they system better calculated to reform the world than they system better calculated to reform the world than they system better calculated to reform the world than they system the system.

A less but we do not realize his presence. It is impossible for a spiritualist to be a rogue. It will make men better. I know it has made me better. A curious case occurred in a circle, which shows the importance of spiritualism. A medium raid to a friend of mine, "you have had a disagreement with your wife, and have fallen out with her because she did wery mean thing," if his was like the state of the system of the sys

desire to have communication with Policek's spirt. He came and looked at me carnestly, and stalked all round the room.

Q Did you see his person?

A. No. He spoks through a medium, a woman, of whom he took possession.

Q. Do you ever see the spirits themselves?

A. Yes, sometimes; but it will not do to tell that to the vulgar, for they would not believe it. The spirits of Beaca and Swedenborg generally communicate by writing through the hand of my associate. Dr. Dexter, as a medium; and what is so singular, he does not know what he writes till after, and has to read it to find out, and sometimes! have to decipher it for him. In the same way, when I was in Central America last winter, Dr. Derect consulted the spirits about the state of my health, and wrote the response in a book. He did not know what he had written, or had forgoiten it. On comparing my journal with his, I found that they exactly corresponded.

Q. How do you know that the mediums are not imposing on you when they profess to be possessed by the spirits?

A. Just as I know when any other person is not imposing on me. For instance, one night, just as the clock on the mantle piece struck, the medium perseased by the spirit of my wife, exclaimed, in the unministrate to each to the spirit of my wife, exclaimed, in the unministrate to be some the spirits of the deceased:—"Oh, that old familiar sound!" We know the medium is not deceiving us by infallible tests.

Q Is the writing of the spirits always done by the hand of a medium?

A. Not always; sometimes the spirits write themselves.

Q. The spirita, then, have bodies?

A. Yes, spiritual sublimated bodies.

Q. You have mentioned that the spirits are semetimes.

A. Not always; sometimes the spirits write themselves.

Q. The spirits, then, have bodies?

A. Yes, spiritual sublimated bodies.

Q. You have mentioned that the spirits are sometimesesen. Do all present see them?

A. No. For all have not the same developement and the same acuteness of vision.

Q. This reminds me of what I used to hear of ghosts when I was a child—that when two or three persons were together, one saw the spirit while the rest could see mothing.

A. Faactly so. I know a lady who can see a fame issue from a magnet; and I have, myself, seen something like an electric diame proceed from the top of the head in a continued stream. Have you seen the work of Reichenbach on this subject? I mean his Physico physiological Researches.

Q. No, I have not, but I will take a note of it. All this is most extraordinary. But if it is a revelation from heaven, why are not the spiritualists, who are so numerous, organised into a church? and why do they not comeopenly before the world?—because, if these wonders were only seen by the multitude, converts would be made in thousands.

A. You will see something of that kind very shortly. Before another month we will appear before the public, and I myself will take part in the matter.

Q. You regard the revelations made in your book as a following up of the New Testament, and a step in advance in the progress of man to perfection.

A. Exactly so. And I think it will be the means of reforming the world.

Q. I have never attended any of the circles; but from what you have told me, I am determined to do so. Good evening, Judge.

A. Have faith, patience and perseverance; begin at the beginning, and go on step by step, and you will arrive at the truth at last.

The stars were now beginning to twinkle in the heavens.

The stars were now beginning to twinkle in the heaven and I took my leave of the Judge, strongly impressed with his affability and good nature in answering my questions so readily, and giving me so much information on the subject of my inquiry. I was also struck with the familiar way in which he spoke of the apparitions, just as if they were every day acquaintances. The interview occupied from two to three hours, and was, to me, most interesting. Occasionally the Judge's eye would seem to rest on vacancy, and again his face would light up like that of a rapt prophet, a sybil, or a Pythones. As I re-turned home I meditated on what I had heard, and made up my mind to carry my investigations to the utmost imits into this new phase of the science of physychology.

An Appecting Sight.—An Insane Geret in Chans.—Yes erday, a girl of seventeen years, who had been in jail since Saturday, as a raving maniso, was brought to the court house, and put into the ante-room of the lock up of the same, chains being placed on her wrist and these attached to the iron bars. Here she remained for several hours, at times howling in a terrible manner and at others apparently weeping. There was no doubt of her insanity in the mind of the court, but the trouble was where she should be placed. The insane Hospital at South Baston is running over, having according to a con munication of Miss Dix, sixty-one more patients than rooms, and these extra patients of necessity were lodged in the halls passages, or any where a space could be found for agreading beds on the floor, or for crowding a bedstead in apariments already filled beyond safe or convenient aspacity, and that he was compelled to endura the inevitable result, viz.—disquict, violence, confusion and complaint, in place of composure, tranquitity, order, and cheerfulness. "I have ceased," Mr. Walber, the superintendast, informat Mass Dix, "to regard my hospital as a renedial institution; almost every hour brings will ground at cause of complaint, from both patients and attendants. New applications are noted a most daily, which it as necessary to refuse and the critical contraction of the insane of the insane of Suffolk county have actually been sent to the House of Corrector; some are at heer island, much to the disconfort of the side there whilst many are not for the insane of the insane of Suffolk county have actually been sent to the House of Corrector; some are at beer island, much to the disconfort of the side there whilst many are not for the insane of the insane of Suffolk county have actually been sent to the House of Corrector; some are at beer island, much to the disconfort of the side there whilst many are not for the insane of the insane of Suffolk county have actually been sent to the flow and families are accounted for them.—B

SLEIGHING IN OCTOBER.—Persons take a street in the city yesterday from western portions of the State, and from Pramylvasin, report a depth of snow of some right or nize inches on the ground, and syer which they had a mery sleigh ride, some of them eight or tan miss, in coming to the ears. The country people generally—that is, auth as were not of the immanse throug coming to fairmore to attend the Agricultural shace and institute Fair—were getting out their jingling toams for a gred time" among the last and thesies in sleigh riding, in the upper part of Montgomesy and Frederick counties; here was quite a hard crust on the snow. Southwards there was quite a hard crust on the snow. Southwards the storm our Monday extended as far as Richmond, Va, a where snow fell in the afternoon, and first and overcoally were very necessary.—Bakimore Sun, Oct. 26. SLEIGHING IN OCTOBER. Persons who arresul

U. S. steamship Frederic arrived at Valpa also Sept. L'

Ocean Pap Prancison.